The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,136 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th Aug.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th ,,
L. Sutlej	4194	700	A. H. Johnson	26th ,,
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	2930	600	E. J. Baker	9th ,,
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th ,,
			FRIDAY.	
L. Ballarat	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	26th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
M. Hydaspes	2284	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L. Rome	3013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,

[illegible] leaving Bombay [illegible] proceed direct to London via [illegible] booked to via Marseilles. By the [illegible] for London mixing vessels at Suez. [illegible] Dublin and Plymouth.

[illegible] train will leave the Company's Dockyard, [illegible] P.M., on the day of sailing to convey [illegible] 3rd.

[illegible] TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

[illegible] 1884

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Barratt	8th Aug.
[illegible]	3543	600 I. Reeves	22nd Aug.
VICTORIA	3128	600 R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
KHEDIVE	3116	600 L. H. Moule	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (24 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Buuder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, R LIVE POOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. HISPANIA	3,396	500	Boyle	7th Aug.
s.s. NUBIA	4,109	480	T. G. Knox	21st ,,
s.s. PERSIA	4,003	500	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,250	480	T. P. Murray	20th ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,079	480	F. Blight	4th Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	20th ,,

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BED and BATH ROOM on the top floor of a house in Hornby-row, Fort, with the use of a kitchen. Rent only Rs. 30. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS REPAIRED

with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.

OUR Mr. N. F. KANNY has worked to the entire satisfaction of Col. Herbert, Col. Worgan, Col. Mackenzie, W. H. Newnham, Esq., C. S., Major Spence, Dr. Sexton, Dr. Parakh, Dr. Burland, and several other Ladies and Gentlemen.

KANNY & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
17, HUMMUM-STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, required during the current year, comprising Tools, Ropes, Baskets, Cotton Waste, Tallow, Tar, &c.

Forms of Tender with list and approximate quantities can be obtained from the undersigned, on payment of five rupees.

Sealed Tenders should reach the Agent's Office, not later than 15th August, 1884.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

WILLIAM COEN,
Storekeeper, S. M. Ry. Co.
Hotgi, 23rd July, 1884.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months'	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

VICE-PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND:—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. O'LLIVANT, Esq. Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Kt., C.S.I.
Sir DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYANMANDLICK, C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 25. Forms can be obtained on application to

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 11th August, 1884 at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August, 1881, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 10th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.
Programme upon application.
Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.
Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S BEEF AND IRON WINE.

TONIC STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE.

A MOST valuable combination, and will be found of great benefit to those who suffer from weakness and debility; it is of an agreeable flavour and taken readily by the most delicate patients.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
OPERATIVE & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stoppered Bottles.	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	27 0
,, 2	,, 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½ ,,	,, 32 0
,, 3	,, 10		7½ by 5½ by 4½ ,,	,, 38 0
,, 4	,, 15		10½ by 6 by 4½ ,,	,, 50 0
,, 5	,, 19		12 by 7 by 5½ ,,	,, 65 0

MAHOGANY.

				Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	White Stoppered Bottles.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	55 0
,, 7	,, 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½ ,,	,, 68 0
,, 8	,, 20		9½ by 9 by 6½ ,,	,, 75 0
,, 9	,, 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½ ,,	,, 95 0
,, 10	,, 14		9½ by 6½ by 5½ ,,	,, 50 0
,, 11	,, 19		12½ by 8 by 5½ ,,	,, 75 0
,, 12	,, 21		12 by 8 by 6½ ,,	,, 80 0
,, 13	,, 23		9 by 7½ by 11 ,,	,, 90 0
,, 14	,, 27		14½ by 12½ by 8 ,,	,, 120 0

DEAL GRAINED OAK.

				Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 61	Green Stoppered Bottles.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	100 0
,, 16	,, 34		18½ by 10 by 11 ,,	,, 90 0

POLISHED OAK.

				Rs. a.
No. 17	containing 26	Green Stoppered Bottles.	12½ by 8 by 9½ inches.	70 0
,, 18	,, 21		13 by 10 by 9 ,,	,, 65 0
,, 19	,, 21		12½ by 9½ by 7 ,,	,, 54 0

JAPANNED TIN.

				Rs. a.
No. 20	containing 9	White Stoppered Bottles.	10½ by 6½ by 2½ inches.	36 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed,

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND
PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
RUST PREVENTATIVE
FOR STEEL AND OTHER METALS.

THIS Excellent Liquid is admirably adapted for preserving Steel and other Metal Goods from Rust, such as Surgical Instruments, Bits, Stirrups, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., &c.

Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE BOTTLES are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR,

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's Capacity.

1 Quart.....Rs. 2-8. 2 Quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 ,, ,, 5-0. 7 ,, ,, 10-0.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Small bottle, Re. 1-12 Net Cash.
Large bottle, Rs. 2-8 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP NEW CROP!!
KANGRA VALLEY.
CHAPORE ESTATE
WELL-KNOWN TEAS
HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

Orange Pekoe.....per lb. Re. 1 12
The Universal Mixture..... ,, ,, 1 4

Also
SID BAREE ESTATE TEAS.

	½lb. packet.	1lb. packet.
Orange Pekoe	Re. 0 14	Re. 1
Pekoe Mixture	,, 0 12	,,
Mixed Tea	,, 0 7	,,

COOPER, MADON AND CO
BOMBAY AND POON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

કોયડા સંગ્રહ

OR

A COLLECTION OF WIT AND HUMOUR IN GUZERATI.

BY J. B. MARZBAN.

A Volume of 440 pages. Full Cloth-bound.
With 33 full-page illustrations of Native Characters, &c.

Price Rs. 2-8. Postage Ans. 3.

Copies can be had at the *Duftur Ashkara* Press, Cowasjee Patell-street, Fort.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

THE SECOND GRAND PERFORMANCE
OF
THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE
will take place
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY,
6TH AUGUST, 1884,
when will be presented an Hindustanee adaptation, by Mr. C. S. Nazir, of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's charming comic opera of

TRIAL BY JURY,
and the grand romantic play of
SOLOMON'S SWORD
OR
MAHSOOMMA THE INNOCENT
To conclude with an amusing Farce.

MAHSOOMMA .....MISS ADA DEEN.

TRIAL BY JURY was performed under the Patronage of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, on the 17th ultimo, and repeated at the special desire of the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. C.S.I., on the 19th idem at Poona, and received with satisfaction by all who witnessed it. The management trust, therefore, that the European community as well as the intelligent portion of the native public will be present this evening to judge of its merits.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold eight	Rs. 16	Back Stalls	Ans. 12
,, ,, four	,, 8	Back Seats	,, 8
Stalls	Re. 1	Pit	,, 4

Doors open at 8 p.m.; performance at 9 p.m.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very airy and comfortable BED and BATH-ROOM situated in Apollo-street, Fort. Rent, Rs. 30. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS being indebted to or having claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant FREDERICK WILLIAM LANE BIRDWOOD, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the President of the Committee of Adjustment, Duki Thull Chotiali, Southern Afghanistan, within one month of this date.
Duki Thull Chotiali, 25th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES PEAKE, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, should be submitted to the undersigned within one month, and all debts due to the Estate should be paid.

C. B. D. MARKS,
Government Telegraph Office.
Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

THE NARAYAN COTTON MILLS, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees, Two hundred and fifty per Share is payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on the 15th Instant. After due date interest @ chargeable thereon at 9 per cent. per annum.

By Order,
SHANTARAM NARAYAN & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, Shamaji Hassaji-street, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant.

1 To appoint a Liquidator in place of Mr. Burjorji Muncherji Wadia, deceased.
2 To transact other urgent business that will be brought before the Meeting.

SHAPURJI B. KATRAK,
Liquidator.

THE VICTORIA LANDING AND SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per share of the above Company has been made payable at the Hongkong and Shangai Banking Corporation on or before the 25th instant.

Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on the said call if not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
વચનજી જેરામની કું.
i.e., VASONJEE JAIRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CASH.—Rs. 5,000 can be safely invested. Apply "Security," care of this paper.

WANTED, situation as Saleswoman. Good references. Apply "Industry," office of this paper.

TO LET, ground floor of Rigby House, Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea-road. Apply B., care of this paper.

CHAMPAGNE.—HEIDSICK'S DRY MONOPOLE, Rs. 54 and 28 per dozen, bottles and half bottles.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

SPONGES in great variety: Honey-comb, Turkey cup, Sanitary, &c.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.—Ices of the very best quality, ready at all times. Wines and Spirits, Church-gate-street.

CALCUTTA LARGE FANS, CALCUTTA LARGE FANS.—Another new batch just opened. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED, Black Waterproof Overland Trunks, airtight uniform Tin Boxes, &c., &c. Try Y.A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors, Hummum-street.

WANTED, 1,600 yards CONTRACTORS' RAILS from 20 to 28 lbs. per yard. Apply stating section whether new or secondhand, weight per yard, and price per ton, to Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Malegaon.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., wholesale agents; Pearse & Co., Limited, retail agents, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS available at Bombay Hotel, Fort, Tamarind Lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel. Terms moderate.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3 quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edaljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED a clerk who understands thoroughly Merchants Telegraphic Code and has a good knowledge of the English language. Apply Ralli Brothers with copies of testimonials.

FOR SALE, neat Office Shigram, canoe-shaped Baroche and different kinds of carriages, to be seen next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Apply to Sorabji Nowroji.

THE Orivinal first-class HOTEL in Poona, The Royal Family, near Railway station, open to the westerly breeze, under new management, unexceptional testimonials.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits. New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED an experienced Hindoo Compounder. A passed medical pupil preferred. He must be steady, honest and able to produce testimonials. Salary good. Apply B. and Co., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act [illegible] Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act [illegible] The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The [illegible] Native Passenger Ships Act, The [illegible] Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The [illegible] Amendment Act, and the Bombay [illegible] Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply [illegible] Office.

[illegible] MANSTORES, Tea and Coffee [illegible] Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash [illegible] Co., 23 and 25, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER and CO. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in CAKES, PANS, and TUBES.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPERS and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS. In COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL .. ..£2,000,000.

FIRST ISSUE OF 1,00,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

Of which 50,000 are reserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonie

PAYABLE

£1 on Application; £1 on Allotment, and the Balance of £8 at such times and in such sums not exceeding £2, as the Directors may determine, and at intervals of not less than one month.

(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq.	D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London Limited.
LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq.	Of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.
W. W. CARGILL, Esq.	Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I.	Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.	Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.
Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G.	Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands.
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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited.
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TEMPORARY OFFICES: 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Copy of prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Bombay office of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Payments on application will be received at the rate of Rs. 12-4 per £(1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee) until further notice.

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.'S
ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

HAS just been replenished with a very choice selection of articles in NEW and NOVEL designs, a few of which are quoted below:—

Biscuit Boxes	from Rs. 18 to Rs. 50	Butter Dishes	from Rs. 16 to Rs. 35
Breakfast Dishes	,, ,, 27-8 to ,, 40	Breakfast Cruets	,, ,, 16 to ,, 25
Card Stands	,, ,, 16-8 to ,, 25	Fruit Stands	,, ,, 38-8 to ,, 40
Cake Baskets	,, ,, 22-8 to ,, 36	Dessert Knives and Forks	(½dozen) ,, 40
Crumb Scoops	(Stag) ,, 18-8		(1dozen) ,, 75
Ice Pitchers	from ,, 31 to ,, 50	Pickle Frames	from ,, 14 to ,, 40
Claret Jugs, plain	each ,, 18	Prize Goblets	,, ,, 9 to ,, 150
Flower Vases	from ,, 12-8 to ,, 40	Napkin Rings	(½dozen) ,, 19-8 to ,, 26
Salts in sets of 4	each ,, 30	Salvers	from 11-8 to ,, 35

Tea and Coffee Services, Tankards, Toast Racks, etc., &c.

"Temple House," POONA. { Outstation Orders for this Department should be sent to POONA. } Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
GENERAL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND METAL MERCHANTS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS & METAL MART—PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA, } BOMBAY.
BRANCH FACTORY & STORES—NESBIT-ROAD, MAZAGON, }

CORRESPONDING FIRM—CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

SOLE AUTHORIZED MAKERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OF BULL'S DREDGERS and IRON WORK for Brick Kilns.
CRAWFORD'S RURAL PRIVIES, WALTON'S PRIVIES AND LATRINES, HORBURY'S PRIVIES, AND CROWLEY'S SANITARY CARTS.
HOWARD'S VENTILATORS, KLEINKNEICHT'S COTTON OPENERS.
STONEY'S EXCAVATORS AND LIME SCREENS, THOMSON AND MYLNE'S SUGAR MILLS, &c.

IRON CASTINGS with our two Foundries up to 30 tons weight daily.
BRASS, GUN METAL AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS, made to order.
WROUGHT-IRON FORGINGS from Best Brands, forged under Steam-Hammers.
IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS and other Structural Iron Work designed, manufactured and erected in any part of India,

IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY AND HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

WE have always in stock Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron of all brands, Plain and Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheets, Roof Fittings, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Lathes Planing Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines; Mortar Mills, Pulsometers, Centrifugal and Lift and Force Pumps, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Cast, Wrought-Iron and Stoneware Pipes, Wire Fencing and Gates, Leather, India-rubber and Tanned Canvas Hose Silicate Paint and Duresco, Calvert's (15 per cent. acid) Carbolic Powder and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Portland Cement, Asphalte, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS-LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

YESTERDAY being a bank holiday we have no London or Liverpool telegrams to-day, but the New York Cotton message is to hand, quoting a decline of 2 points in futures. This makes a drop of 17 points altogether since Liverpool was open, and, taken in conjunction with the somewhat critical state of political affairs, will probably cause a very dull feeling on the resumption of business to-day.

Here there has been nothing whatever doing in Cotton to-day, and prices remain nominally unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain quiet at unaltered values.

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations. There is, however, very little ready tonnage available, so that agents are firm.

IMPORTS all round are quiet, but fairly steady.

EXCHANGE is unaltered, and there has been next to nothing doing. We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Dem. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.	"
France do. do.	Frs. 2·08½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and for Fours we now quote Rs. 100 to Rs. 100 1-16. Fours and a half, Rs. 102¾. In Calcutta rates are reported weak at Rs. 99½.

SHARES.—The unfavourable telegram from Shanghai this afternoon has further depressed Spinning Mill shares, which are generally Rs. 5 lower all round. Other shares are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	140 ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	5 do.	95

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	318-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	7 13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	..	£1	£1 8	6-5-0	do.	50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kingdom, 1,413 tons, Captain H. M. Roberts, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE ship Prince Port, 1,215 tons, Captain R Flitcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong (25th May), with a cargo of rice.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain J. R. Kewley, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr. Monsley, as passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Japanise 1,204 tons, Captain W. Moore, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (23rd June) via Kurrachee &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W. H. Rathwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 41 chests opium and the following passengers :—Captain Grant, a gentleman, Mr. F. S. Cooft, Mr. Abdool Ally Khan, Mr. Goolam Ismail and 27 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Arabia (s)	Rathwell	Bussorah, July 23.
	Japanese (s)	Moore	London, June 23.
	Prince Port	Flitcher	Chittagong, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Kingdom (s)	Roberts	Port Said.
	Nizam (s)	Atkinson	Trieste, &c.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee.

The steamer Clan Cameron, Kewley, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer Atrato, to Havre, was entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Rohilla, to China, &c.
" Japanese, to London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·727
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	89·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6 6
maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·1
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	362
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during the month	0·36
" year	39·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 5th	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Luard, Lieut., Norfolk, on leave, from Calcutta.

AUGUST 1.

Meade, Lieut., 3rd Cavalry H. C., on duty from Poona.

AUGUST 3.

Spottiswood, Major, 10th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Bruce, Major, 4th Sikh Infantry, on leave, from England.
Bruce, Major, 4th Sikh Infantry, on leave, from England.

AUGUST 4.

Western, Lieut., 1st Punjab Cavalry, on leave, from Bannu.
Barren, Surg., on leave, from Bhooj.

AUGUST 5.

Grant, Captain, 1st Belooch L. I., on leave from Jacobabad.
Mansel, Major, A. D. C., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Meade, Lieut., 3rd Cavalry H. C., on duty, to Poona.
Spottiswood, Major, 10th Hussars, on leave to Lucknow.
Bruce, Lieut., 4th Sikh Infantry, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Bruce, Major, 4th Sikh Infantry, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.

AUGUST 5.

Stevenson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave to Neemuch.
Keith, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.
Grant, Captain, 1st Belooch L. I. leave, to England.
Western, Lieut., 1st Punjab Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Dalrymple, Col., Asst. Quarter-Master, on leave to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. Wyer, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 6, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day (Wednesday) the 6th inst., at 9 p.m, sharp.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—Vol. W. Thorley to "A" Company. Vol. N. C. Gwynn to "G" Company.

By order,
(8d.) A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

N.-W. PROVINCES GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C H Cantor, Dist Supdt of Police, Moradabad, privilege leave for 2 months, from 15th Aug 1884, or subsequent date.

The Notification from this Dept, dated 2nd July 1884, granting 5 leave privilege to Mr W Barry, Dist and Sess Judge, Banda, from 2nd Aug 1884, or subsequent date, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J J Laing, Dist Supt of Police, Jhansi, privilege leave for 6 months and 12 days, from 1st Aug 1884, or subsequent date.

Mr C L M Eales, Asst Commr, Fyzabad, privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days, from 9th Aug 1884.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain G R Fox, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, furlough to Europe for 6 months, from 20th July 1884.

Mr Walter Henry Segrave to officiate as an Asst Dist Supdt of Police and to be posted to the Allahabad dist.

Surg M Gaisford, Supernumerary Civil Surg, 2nd Class, to officiate as Supdt, Central Prison, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr J W Tyler, from the forenoon of the 23rd Apl 1884.

29th July.—The Reverend T B Speedy, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bengal, to the Chaplaincy of Chunar, from the date of taking charge.

Mr H S S Clarke, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Jhansi, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Jhansi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J J Laing, or until further orders.

With effect from the 12th July 1884, the date on which Mr G G Parker, Dist Supdt of Police, new 2nd grade, resigned his appointment—Mr C C Hicks Dist Supdt of Police, new 3rd grade, to be Dist Supdt of Police, new 2nd grade ; Mr C F Kynvett, Dist Supt of Police, new 4th grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, new 3rd grade ; Mr G D Billings, Dist Supdt of Police, new 5th grade, to be Dist Supdt of Police new 4th grade ; Mr E R Parsons, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st grade, to be Dist Supdt new 5th grade : Mr W J Prince, Asst Dist Supdt, of Police, 2nd grade, to be Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st grade ; Mr H L Webster, offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, to be Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade ; Mr J C E Branson, Asst Commr from Bara Banki to Fyzabad.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H. M.'s Secy of State for India extension of leave :—Mr G J Low, Dist Supdt of Police, N W P and Oudh, 4 months M C.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In modification of Notification No 437, dated 17th Oct 1883, Lieut F W Egerton is appointed Forest Settlement Officer of the Kala Chitta Forests therein described, vice Mr E B Steedman, proceeded on furlough. Appeals from the orders of Lieut Egerton will lie to the Settlement Commr, Punjab, as provided for those from the orders of Mr Steedman in Notification No 438, dated 17 Oct 1883.

Mr F A Roberts, Asst Settlement Officer, is appointed to the charge of the Rawalpindi Settlement from the afternoon of 21st Apl 1884 in succession to Mr E B Steedman proceeded on furlough.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W Smyth, Offg Additional Commr Jullunder, Umballa and Amritsar Div, is appointed to officiate as Commr and Supdt of the Amritsar Div from the afternoon of the 25th July 1884, vice Col C A McMahon.

Colonel W G Davis, C S I, Financial Commr, Punjab, obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 month's from the afternoon of the 25th July 1884.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Col C A McMahon, Commr and Supdt, Amritsar Div, is appointed to officiate as Financial Commr, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Colonel W G Davies.

Mr T W Smyth, Offg Commr and Supdt, Amritsar Div, is under the provisions of Sec 9 of Act X of 1882, appointed Sess Judge of that Div.

Lieut E J N Fasken, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to Mussoorie from 2nd June to 15th September 1884, under the regulations of 1875 ; the first 2 months of such leave to be on full pay under Rule 10 of these regulations.

Maj L B Rattye, 5th Gurkha Regt, is granted leave to Dungagali from 5th Aug to 4th Oct 1884 under the regulations of 1868.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
pposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Undivisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
3, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BIRDWOOD—July 23, at Dutri, Southern Afghanistan, Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major-General W. J. Birdwood, R. E., aged 22 years, 11 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—July 26, at Murree, the wife of Major E. Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
DUNSFORD—July 23, at Dehra Doon, N.-W. P., the wife of H. S. Dunsford, District Superintendent of Police, Rohtak, of a son.
MOORE—July 31, at Marcat, Beypore, the wife of Mr. J. E Moore, of a son, prematurely.
PITT—July 27, at Simla, the wife of Captain W. Pitt, R. E., prematurely, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KELLY—SPENCE—July 28, at Ajmere, J. Lawson Kelly, Foreman Blacksmith, C. Department, R. M. S. Railway, to Margaret, youngest daughter of J. Spence, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Ajmere.

DEATH.

SHAW—July 27, at Kasauli, Lieutenant-Colonel George Kennedy Shaw, 1st Durham Light Infantry, and Commandant, Kasauli Depot.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884.

A NEW departure has evidently been decided upon by the Gladstone Cabinet in regard to Egypt. Lord Granville has announced in the House of Lords that the Government has now regained complete liberty of action in the affairs of Egypt. This is an admission of the truth of the charge that the Government, by its recent negotiations with France, had forfeited its freedom of action ; and the ease with which that freedom has been recovered will be held to be full proof that it need never have been forfeited at all. We are of course in the dark as to the nature of the important proposal which Mr. Gladstone was to make to the House of Commons last night, and which is to be supplemented by a demand for a vote of credit for £300,000 for the rescue of Gordon, if that undertaking be found necessary. The manner in which the Government has played fast and loose with this question of an expedition to extricate Gordon is as incomprehensible as anything in the zig-zag policy which it has pursued throughout in regard to this Egyptian business. Three hundred thousand pounds will not take ten thousand men under Lord Wolseley to Khartoum ; and when an expedition was spoken of two or three months ago, the Government declared that the force in question would be sent in the autumn. Scarcely ten days since, the *Times* announced, apparently with authority, that no expedition would be sent, and that the vessels which had been procured for transporting the troops up the Nile would be sold. Now a vote for £300,000 is to be taken for an expedition, if it should be "ultimately" necessary. What will be the strength of an expedition to Khartoum which so paltry a sum can provide ? Since Lord Lytton's Government set down two millions as the cost of the conquest of Afghanistan no military operation has been so lightly estimated. The announcement of the *Daily News* that a statesman of the first class, probably a member of the Cabinet, will be sent to Egypt with extended powers, probably refers to Lord Spencer. No other member of the Cabinet could well be spared, or would care for such a mission. Lord Spencer has been for some time past anxious to get a respite from the labours and perils of the Irish Viceroyalty, and the present opportunity is one which he will probably be anxious to seize. Whoever may be chosen, the statesman of Cabinet rank to be now sent to Egypt will doubtless supply that element of commanding influence which Lord Dufferin hinted at when he spoke, in his easy way, of "the masterful hand of a Resident." The fact that the French have chosen the present moment to break off relations with China about the question of the indemnity will, it may reasonably be calculated, remove some of the obstacles which might otherwise be found in his path.

THE London correspondent of the Allahabad paper telegraphs that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is inviting the leading Indians to join the Royal Commission for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, to be held in London in 1886. That statement is doubtless correct enough ; but when the correspondent goes on to say that "the holding of this Exhibition postpones the Bombay Exhibition until the following year," he gives a private inference of his own as if it were a fact. There is no intention to postpone the Bombay Exhibition until 1887. It will be opened in November, 1886. There may be reason to regret that the London Exhibition will be held in the summer months of the same year, but that cannot be helped. The arrangements in Bombay are now matured, and it is impossible to change a second time the year fixed for the holding of the Exhibition. We publish this morning a list showing that the guarantee fund has reached the considerable sum of Rs. 13,64,700, irrespective of the lakh which the Municipality of Bombay is prepared to add. The fund will certainly exceed fifteen lakhs, which the Government proportional contribution would bring up to close upon twenty lakhs. It is not possible that the heavy sums which the citizens and friends of Bombay have thus generously provided can remain indefinitely hypothecated for the purposes of an Exhibition. The liabilities undertaken with so much public spirit cannot be fairly kept in suspense for an indeterminate period. The fund has been subscribed for an Exhibition to be held in 1885 or 1886. If the project were to be postponed because there is an Exhibition in London in the latter year, there is no reason why it should not be deferred in any of the succeeding three years on account of other Exhibitions to be held elsewhere. After all, the London Exhibition, being confined to the products of India and the Colonies, will not clash with an International Exhibition so much as might be at first imagined. The exhibitors of the continent of Europe, of the United Kingdom, and of America will not be distracted by the attractions of the London Exhibition, which will depend on India and the Colonies alone for its exhibits. India will without any difficulty supply sufficient of her own products, to show both Bombay and London their variety and value. The Colonies which are anxious to secure an Indian market for their productions will not forego the opportunity which the Exhibition in Bombay will afford them, whether they send to London or not. Upon the other Colonies we must not in any case count too much. The London Exhibition will doubtless be opened on the 1st May, 1886, and will close in August, with the London season. The Bombay Exhibition will open in November. There will be ample time for those who desire to visit both Exhibitions, to see that in London during the ensuing cold weather. It might not be impossible to transfer some of the exhibits from London to Bombay between the closing of the one Exhibition and the opening of the other. Having provided an ample guarantee fund for the holding of the International Exhibition, measures should now be taken to commence operations without delay. The Government will, doubtless, provide a certain number of the staff required from amongst its own trained officials, following in this respect the example set by the Government of Bengal, while the guarantors will nominate a Committee to co-operate with them in the work, and superintend the expenditure. Every week which is now lost may be regretted on the approach of the opening day, in November, 1886.

THE reclamation of the Byculla Flats is often spoken of, and it is undoubtedly regarded as an ideal, towards which considerable progress has been made of late years. In so far as reclamation consists in raising the general level—and without that no lasting amelioration seems possible—there is serious room to doubt whether it will be safe, or even possible, to reclaim the whole, or even any considerable proportion of the whole, area, unless some means not yet even contemplated be devised for getting rid of the storm-waters of Bombay. A discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Corporation incidentally threw a good deal of light on the conditions of the problem. Mr. Gostling brought on a motion to declare that the Corporation desired that the reservoir for the storm-waters intercepted from Khetwady and other low-lying parts of the town should not be enclosed, as there should be no interference with the free flow of the water from the eastern part of the Flats. The reservoir in question has been formed by a bund which has been made along its eastern side, so as to confine the waters coming from Malabar Hill and high ground upon that side, and now intercepted so that they cannot flow into the low-lying parts of the city. These intercepted waters are to be kept in the reservoir between the Vellard and the bund until the state of the tides allows of their being run off into the sea. The bottom of the reservoir is only a couple of feet deeper than the rest of the Flats, so that practically the existence of the bund alone constitutes the reservoir. But Mr. Gostling asked that the bund should be removed or cut, because he contended that it now heads back the waters of the eastern half of the Flats, which formerly flowed away by the main drain to the sea. The case from this point of view was far stronger than he put it. For what has been done is this : to make a reservoir for the floods coming from Malabar Hill, which hitherto innundated the Native Town, a considerable portion of the Flats has been withdrawn from the use to which the whole had been hitherto put—namely, the reception and holding of the storm-waters from Chinchpoogly, Mazagon, and Byculla. The restricted portion of the Flats to the eastward have now therefore to accommodate all the water which hitherto flowed freely over the whole area. The sluices for discharging the water into the sea have, it is true, been enlarged. But that cannot completely meet the danger, for during the period of high tides the sluices cannot be opened, and consequently the storm-waters may accumulate in great volume on the Flats. It is intended to make a cutting—or rather to re-open an old cutting—which will take off a great quantity of water to Worlee, and this will undoubtedly effect a great improvement. The floods this season were so great that in one place the reservoir bund was burst, and the Municipal authorities cut it in two others so as to equalise the pressure, and the waters within and without the reservoir found a common level. The Corporation has appointed a Committee which includes all its experts, to examine into the question. If the bund be maintained intact, Mr. Gostling, who is interested in some mill property on the eastern side of it, urges that the floods will do great damage. If it be abolished, then the reservoir—unless it can be deepened, and there is no object in deepening it below tide level—will become useless for its particular purpose. But, in truth, this forms but a part of a very big question. The latest Government Resolution on the subject of the utilisation of the Byculla Flats, founded on a report of a committee of experts, laid it down that amongst other measures all the portion of the Flats eastward of Haines-road should be filled up to road level—that is to say, one-half the usual gathering ground will be taken away at one sweep. Of the remaining half, that lying westward of the bisecting road, a very great proportion has been cut off by the bund already spoken of, so as to make a special reservoir for the reception of the Malabar Hill floods, which formerly found their way into the city. It is not difficult to understand what must happen if this part of the scheme of reclamation sanctioned by Government be carried out as matters stand. A greater quantity of monsoon water than ever before is now taken to the Flats. Whether they be kept separate on different sides of a bund, or be allowed to intermingle, is a trifling question compared to what must happen if immense areas of the Flats be raised and the floods be allowed to seek their level where they can. They will probably swamp the town. A great increase in the means of discharge between the tides, or a system of pumping, the expense of such an aid would of course be enormous—may possibly meet the difficulty. But there can be no doubt that as matters are now it will be necessary to postpone for some time to come the projected reclamation of the Flats as a whole. No reservoir yet planned would suffice to hold the displaced waters if the general level of the Flats be raised.

EVERYONE will agree that there ought to be an overbridge at the level-crossing of the G. I. P. Railway on the Frere-road. The railway company, the Port Trust, and the Municipality are all and severally interested in putting an end to the inconvenience and danger of having the harbour side traffic of the G. I. P. Railway passing to and fro over a great thoroughfare, But who is to find the money to build the bridge ? It has been proposed that the structure should be built at the joint expense of the bodies just mentioned. In principle this idea appears to be accepted but difficulties arise when the details are gone into. The Port Trust maintain that if they give the land which would be required for the purpose, that should be regarded as their contribution to the cost of the bridge, which ought then to be built by the other parties interested. The Municipality in its turn maintains that it is one of the conditions of the bridge being undertaken that the city is to continue the Frere-road into Mazagon—a work which will throw a burden on the rates, which should be taken as the Municipal contribution towards the improvement desiderated. And then the railway company imagines that it is required to build the bridge at its own expense, and says that it is not legally bound to contribute to such a structure at all, having been permitted by the Government, in the days when Frere-road was still unmade, to run the railway across the then waste ground to the harbour side. It is to be hoped that the parties to this singular triangular duel will be able to come to an understanding, and find the means of building the bridge. We hear that His Excellency the Governor has invited Colonel Merewether, the Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. Manson, the Secretary, with one or two members of the Trust, and Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, to go up to Poona at the end of the week, where they will meet Colonel Hancock, the representative of the Government, Railway Department. Then the subject will be discussed with a view to some reasonable arrangement being come to.

MYSORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 31.

"TAMER than usual"—is the general verdict that has been pronounced on our latest exploits on the Bangalore Turf, but it would be a serious mistake to imagine that this expression of local public opinion is made pungent with even a suspicion of bitterness or contempt. The fact is that the judgment has been uttered more in sorrow than in anger, with naught of censorious ill-will against the honorary secretary and stewards, but in full retrospective view of the brilliant achievements of the "good old days," when the local "meets" meant racing proper, and not the species of second-rate coursing which we have accustomed ourselves to designate with the apologetic epithet "sky." Time was when the Bangalore racing season had attractions for owners of the best studs in India, but now it would seem that we must consider ourselves lucky if just two or three of the more enterprising outsiders put in an appearance on the course, and even then we are not certain that the alien entries will hold good on the cards at the last moment, for it may happen, as it certainly did this year, that the more ambitious owners will find the game not worth the candle, and so quietly withdraw from their engagements. Now, there are some who would attribute this our decadence to the supposed rigidity of our conditions of handicapping, but if the truth were known, we should find the true cause of the falling-off in the fact that, after all, there are, in the present day, but few owners of really reliable stables in all India. Take this season's turn out as an example, and it will be seen that the best entries must be placed to the credit of such outsiders as the Rajahs of Paikpara and Cooch Behar, and H. H. Aga Khan of your Presidency ; while Bangalore itself was represented by just one or two amateurs who experienced no little trouble in coming up to the scratch. For years past Secunderabad has been virtually without a single racing stable worth speaking of, and even the once famous Guindy course at Madras has now, with its annual programme of "skied" events, become as a reed shaken by the wind, which even the more active apostles of the turf do not consider worth going into the wilderness to see. The sleepy south does not appear to be a meet nurse for turfites, and sport-loving princelings and noblemen are at the best exotic growths down in our Sleepy Hollow. One exception we have, perhaps, in the person of the young Maharajah of Mysore ; but even he has not as yet shown his colours. His Highness is known to have a strong taste for horse-flesh, and is often to be seen riding out in company with just one or two attendants ; but his stud does not include genuine racers, though he is one of the most prominent patrons of the local turf and a regular attendant at the course every season. The example of the Rajah of Paikpara has, however, fired our young Prince with a new ambition now, and it is on the cards here that he has taken steps to form a good stable with the view of competing at the next meet. This will give a spurt to coursing enterprise here, and we look forward to some sprightly doings next year. His Highness visited the Paikpara stables here the other day, and is supposed to have come away with a wrinkle or two which he is expected to turn to good account at no distant date. If this be the "correct tip," outsiders will have need to look to their laurels in future. This ought to be warning timely enough for your Abdul Rahmans and Aga Khans.

If the youthful sovereign of Mysore is an apt disciple in the sporting line, he can hardly be said to evince an equal readiness to put his hand to the reins of government ; for as yet we have no sign of the exercise of anything like individual influence on his part in the management of State affairs. Perhaps His Highness is wise in thus refraining from interfering with the actions of his astute and experienced Dewan ; for, as you know, the Maharajah is still a very young man indeed, though already the happy father of a family of three. In State-craft he can hardly be expected to be anything better than a mere tyro ; still he is a child of large enough growth to give us some fore-tokens of what he is likely to be in mature manhood. Affable and good-natured he certainly shows himself in an uncommon degree, and both his tutor, Mr. W. A. Porter, and his late guardian, Sir James Gordon, have given him credit as an observant and reflecting youth ; but so far he has been content to keep the results of his cogitations to himself, having never as yet ventured to make a single public speech even in reply to the many addresses he has from time to time been called upon to answer. To be sure, he suffers from a slight lingual impediment, but the defect is not serious enough to account for his reticence. However, this may be, there are now and then occasions on which he might assert his authority with some advantage to the maintenance of his own sovereign rights and personal dignity, without putting his tongue into motion at all ; and a notable opportunity in this direction has arisen out of the controversy anent the proposed removal of the Military Accounts Offices from Madras to Bangalore. Into the details of this question I need not enter, as they can be of little or no interest to your readers ; but there is one issue of the subject that is a matter of wider concern, and in respect to which I find all your contemporaries very much at sea. This is nothing more or less than the moot point as to whether or not the municipal limits of the civil and military station of Bangalore form "foreign" or British territory. Some of the Madras papers, notably the *Mail*, at the outset of the controversy went in boldly for the former theory, but have now veered round to the opposite view ; but the truth is, as I hope to be able to prove presently, that the place is nominally under the sovereignty of the Maharajah of Mysore, though virtually under the administrative jurisdiction of the British Government. The distinction is a fine one, and has therefore given rise to a confusion of proprietory rights. The true position of the place is best settled by reference to the official correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the home authorities just before the rendition of the Province to the present Maharajah was actually effected. This correspondence has been embodied in a Parliamentary Blue-book published by Her Majesty's printers, and in it I find the following decisive passage occurring in one of Sir James Gordon's letters to the Government of India, dated 17th December, 1880. I quote from page 1884 of the Blue-book referred to :—

"As regards the determination of the limits of the lands to be assigned, Mr. Gordon would propose that these comprise mainly what is now defined as the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality. In communication with the military authorities, on Mr. Gordon's return from Calcutta, the present Cantonment Municipality limits would have to be slightly curtailed, so as to exclude the Maharaja's palace, the Mysore public offices, the jail, High School and such like State buildings. The native city or pettah would also, of course, remain with the Mysore State. The old fort containing the arsenal is now within the Cantonment Municipality limits, and within those of the Pettah Municipality. An arrangement must be made for its retention and continued occupation as an arsenal until the latter can be removed to another and better locality. The unfavourable position of the arsenal in the fort, and the proposal to move it elsewhere, have formed the subject of comment and report from the military authorities very frequently and for many years past. With regard to the proposed introduction into the assigned tract of the Cantonment Act III. of 1880 after the transfer of Mysore to the Maharaja, it would seem that there is nothing to be gained by the introduction of that Act, while some of its provisions might be very inconvenient. The Act is intended for military cantonments in British India. Bangalore is not and has never been merely a military cantonment, and is not intended to be, part of British India. After the transfer it will remain as heretofore, as it was correctly described by the Government of India in a letter dated 20th December, 1858, 'a station in foreign territory.' As it will not be part of British India, the Government-General in Council, administering its government on behalf of the Maharaja, will be able to make such laws and rules for its government as may appear expedient, while the introduction of the Act in question will not convey any higher sanction than the notification of the Government of India, and would bring with it provisions unsuitable and uncalled for. It would appear wise then to let matters remain as they are, and to let the territory included within the Bangalore Station be administered by civil officers of the British Government, guided by such laws and rules as are at present in force, or may hereafter be introduced by the Governor-General in Council administering the Government on behalf of the Maharaja, who will still retain sovereignty over the territory, though by the terms of the sunnud he renounces the exercise of jurisdiction within it."

I make no apology for reproducing this passage *in extenso*, as it is not only conclusive as to the position of Bangalore in relation to British India, but also establishes the right of the Maharajah to claim sovereignty over the place. And yet it does not appear that His Highness has personally concerned himself to assert his rights in regard to this matter. This question is not one of such slight importance as it may appear to be at first sight ; but it would protract this letter to an undue length were I to dwell upon some of its bearings here.

COLONEL EWART'S DETECTIVE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of the 31st ult. on the subject of Colonel Ewart's scheme for an Imperial Detective Department for all India hits the nail on the head in its last sentence. The 6½ lakhs of rupees which it would take to float the scheme will prove the great and abiding obstacle, for Provincial Governments—at all events ours for very certain—will be unable to contribute the required quota. On the other hand, a reduction of the present police establishment in the Bombay Presidency is totally out of the question, for you need only take up the annual returns to find notes of weeping and wailing regarding the insufficiency of the police force in many districts. It may be otherwise in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, where even police bands are not unknown features of administration ; but as regards this step-child of mother Hindostan, the thing is out of the question, and funds could not be made available in that way. Among other ways and means, Colonel Ewart recommends the employment, at a lesser cost, of pensioned native soldiers as guardians of the peace in cities, in lieu of higher paid (?) police constables, and this idea seems of late to have found favour with a few junior superintendents in this Presidency.

Now, without at all wishing to detract from the merits of the native soldier, I am afraid that he, who during the period of his youth and beauty had an average of four hours' work per diem, every "Sunday out," and six nights in bed out of seven, would scarcely relish, or be fit for, twelve hours' work a day, with never a Sunday or holiday, and only one night in bed out of seven in his old age. I suppose men are invalided from the Army for much the same reasons as horses are cast from the cavalry ; and, *cæteris paribus*, you might just as well ask Sir Frank Souter to mount his sowars on "casters" as recommend to him the substitution of pensioned soldiers for the men he now employs. His protest, I take it, would be couched in equally forcible language against either proposition. It always has been a riddle to me why India should be the only one of all civilized countries where the policeman is worse paid than the soldier ; and the only solution I can find for it, namely, that physically, socially, and intellectually he should or may be of a lower order, is a very humiliating one to all concerned. This portion of Colonel Ewart's scheme is, in my humble opinion, then a retrograde movement, and I am certain that those who are going to try it to a limited extent in this Presidency will soon become convinced, like myself and some others, of its futility.

There is, however, no doubt that "detection" is in danger of becoming a "lost art" in India, but it is not very difficult to account for it, or to find a remedy ! The "rough and ready method of detection" is almost a thing of the past, not because the Oriental "peeler" now sees the iniquity of it, but because he is much more narrowly watched by his European superiors, by the public, and last but not least by "our own correspondent" than of yore.

Rewards to policemen, which formerly were believed in by the highest personage in the Presidency, have been laboured, for it has been ascertained that to reward a "bobbie" is to demoralize him. Railways, steam-boats, and the telegraph have given to the predatory classes a very distinct advantage over the police, and lastly the training and education of criminals in Government colleges (*i. e.*, the jails) have greatly increased their cunning, and a residence therein gives them splendid opportunities for the concoction of plans for the future.

I need scarcely premise that, as regards the first, every right-minded superior police officer hails its discontinuance with delight, for it is useless while to argue against the principle of the second, for has it not been evolved by a later generation of the C. S. ? But the third point is a serious one, for whereas a successful thief always has some hours and often some days the start of the police, and has his pockets well lined, the pursuing constable, after ascertaining which of the many available routes the thief has taken, cannot now, as he could formerly, overtake him by dint of greater exertion, but must wait for the next train, and then is always cramped in his movements from fear of what the Accountant-General may say.

Almost equally great are the advantages to the criminals and disadvantages to the police which result from the intercourse of the former in our jails. Not only are many serious crimes, such as dacoities and burglaries, planned within their precincts, but a great number of cases awaiting trial break down, because "under-trial prisoners" have every opportunity of comparing notes with each other or of obtaining advice from more experienced budmashes. And what has the police of the day gained as a set-off against these improved circumstances of the members of "the craft" ?

For wages at which your syce or your bhungie would turn up his nose, it has been found impossible to get men of a better stamp to join the force now than twenty years ago ; the policeman's "abru" is about as low as it can be ; his duties are becoming severer with every new Act the Legislature invents ; and it is a fact, and a very deplorable one, that police service is most unpopular almost everywhere in the Presidency, and that only those whose deficiency in physique or intellect precludes them from earning higher wages elsewhere are content to enlist in the police as a last resource.

I have travelled somewhat wide from Colonel Ewart's scheme, but only in order to prove that his complaint about the decrease or absence of detection, which you seem to doubt, is not unfounded, and that a remedy is wanted. But I do not agree with him as to the necessity for creating an Imperial department for that purpose. True, there are cases every now and then where thieves and swindlers from one side of India seek and find a haven of refuge on the other side, but not a few have also been detected, and their number is not large enough—at all events as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned—to justify, in my opinion, the creation of so elaborate a department as Colonel Ewart contemplates.

Let Provincial Governments put their own houses in order, by improving the status and condition of their own police ; let them give to their inspectors-general the means of providing a detective "home" force, and there will be no need of that ultra-centralization which is evidently Colonel Ewart's main point. Give the police the free use of the telegraph lines, more facility of inspecting the records of the Telegraph and Postal Department (pray do not think that I recommend the indiscriminate opening of letters), and above all allow them to travel free of charge—when on duty—over all railways ; all these will ultimately cost nothing to Government, and the advantages to the police will be immense.

As regards jails, segregration should be strictly enforced, both as regards convicted and under-trial criminals ; and further, we might with advantage introduce into India the English law for the surveillance of "habituals." In England and elsewhere in European individual of known bad livelihood is liable to be sentenced to police surveillance in addition to his

TELEGRAMS.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

There is a rumour here among those who should be well-informed that the Duke of Connaught goes home before Christmas, and that Sir George Greaves is to have the Meerut command. A trustworthy authority assures me that nothing is certainly known upon the subject. It is of course an open secret that their Royal Highnesses are not charmed by their Indian experiences.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

No reply has yet been received as to an escort and safe conduct from the Ameer.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The *Indian Daily News* says private advices from home declare that it is proposed to extend the probationary period for Indian Civilians from two to three years, to enable them to receive the full benefit of a University education.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A CHILD.

A native child has been murdered near Calcutta for the sake of obtaining possession of its ornaments. It had its throat cut, both arms severed at the wrists, and the lobes of the ears cut off. There is no trace of the murderer yet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

A discussion took place in the House of Lords last night with reference to the Egyptian Conference, during which Earl Granville said that Government had now regained complete liberty of action in the affairs of Egypt. The Marquis of Salisbury expressed his satisfaction that the Conference has broken up.

STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO EGYPT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone will announce in the House of Commons to-night an important measure which has been decided upon by the Cabinet regarding Egypt, and will also ask the House for a vote of credit for £300,000 for an expedition for the relief of Gordon, if it is found ultimately necessary to undertake it.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN EGYPT.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph this morning stating that a statesman of the first class, probably a member of the Cabinet, will be sent to Egypt with extended powers.

NEGOCIATIONS BROKEN OFF BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 4.

France and China, having failed to come to an agreement with regard to the amount of indemnity demanded by the former, negociations between the two countries have been broken off.

EARL NORTHBROOK APPOINTED TO GO TO EGYPT.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Mr. Gladstone in making his statement in the House of Commons respecting Egypt this afternoon said that Earl Northbrook leaves for Egypt this month for the purpose of reporting and advising the British Government upon the affairs in that country.

Sir Evelyn Baring has consented to shorten his leave of absence in order to accompany his Lordship.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 5.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Lombardy, with the outward English mails of the 25th ult., left here for Bombay at eleven o'clock this morning; and the same company's s. s. Nepaul, for Colombo and Calcutta, at six this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

	SUNDAY, NIGHT, August 4.	MONDAY, August 5.
10 p.m.	.. .. 79·7	
6 a.m.		.. .. 78·1
9 a.m.		.. .. 83·4
2 p.m.		.. .. 85·7
4 p.m.		.. .. 84·2

COLONEL LOCKHART left Simla on Saturday on his mission to Acheen. He goes alone, the Dutch authorities apparently objecting to his being accompanied by an assistant.

WHEN Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, relieved by Sir Oliver St. John, returns to his substantive appointment as Resident at Gwalior, Lieutenant-Colonel Tweedie, now officiating there, will take furlough in India for the purpose of studying Arabic.

[illegible] to an up-country paper, it has been [illegible] the 1st Native Infantry will be the [illegible] Regiment to form part of General [illegible] column in the Zhob Valley operations. [illegible] doubtless help to compensate the corps [illegible] disappointment in regard to the Egyptian [illegible] which it narrowly escaped taking [illegible] to selection is another instance of the [illegible] and impartiality of the Commander-

[illegible] the best season of the year to carry on operations in connection with the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier? This is one of the questions at present exercising the minds of the experts. Hitherto it has generally been taken for granted that all work would necessarily be suspended during the winter months by reason of the rigours of the climate, the idea being that the section of the frontier between the Tejend and Murghab migh be settled by the 15th December, and that the Commission would then go into winter quarters, resuming operations on the remaining portion of the line somewhere about the middle of March. This was the view of Colonel C. E. Stewart, who, of course, knows the country intimately; but other advisers of the Government, equally well acquainted with local circumstances, consider that not only is the adjournment not necessary, but that midwinter would be as good a time as any other for carrying through the business. A new element of uncertainty is thus imported into the destinies of the Commission.

THE intelligence is confirmed that Senhor Augusto Carvalho, Governor-General of Mozambique, will, after the general elections of the deputies, be relieved by Senhour Paco d'Arcos, Governor-General of Goa, whose retention in Portuguese India is found to be impossible owing to the several complicated disputes that have arisen during his administration regarding the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of 1878.

ACCORDING to the *Ultramar*, it appears that the efforts of the Consul of Portugal in Bombay in moving the English Court through the Portuguese Minister in Lisbon have been successful in obtaining a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner Francisco Fernandes, at Hyderabad, Sind. In reference to this case, Senhor A. M. de Tavara do Canto e Castro, Judge of the High Court at Goa, has addressed himself to the Goa press requesting it to use its influence under similar circumstances; but the *Ultramar* does not believe in the efficacy of press interference in international questions, and suggests that so long as capital punishment is retained in the penal code of nations, a circular should be sent to all the consuls representing Portugal in other countries to consent to diplomatic mediation through the Lisbon Court, whenever any Portuguese subject is condemned to death by any foreign nation.

THE following telegram, dated London, 1st August, has been received by the *Pioneer* from its London correspondent:—The Prince of Wales is inviting leading Indians to join the Royal Commission for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886. His Royal Highness is the President. The holding of this Exhibition postpones the Bombay Exhibition until the following year. The Prince of Wales is also President of the English Commission for the Bombay Exhibition.

A LARGE party of visitors assembled at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, on July 16, to witness the launch of the Alphonso d'Albuquerque, an iron wood-sheathed cruiser, built by the Thames Ironworks Company for the service of the King of Portugal. The vessel is 305 feet long, 33 feet beam, and has a displacement of 1,100 tons, and will be fitted with single-screw compound engines by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, & Co., the boilers being arranged to work under forced draught, so as to develop additional power if necessary. The Alphonso d'Albuquerque is the first of a class of cruisers specially adapted for service on the west of Africa. The Thames Ironworks Company of late years have confined their attention almost exclusively to the building of war vessels, and are now busy constructing for our Navy the Benbow, an ironclad of 10,000 tons displacement of the Admiral type, and they are also building five small cruisers for the Royal Hellenic Navy. Among the company present were Senor d'Antas, the Portuguese Minister, Baron Da Costa Ricci, Captain Testa, Captain Diniz, and Captain Vaz of the Portuguese Navy, and a large number of Portuguese ladies and gentlemen. The vessel was christened by Mrs. [illegible] launch, the visitors were [illegible] by the directors. Mr. F. C. Hills, the chairman of the company, presiding. A selection of music was played by a band composed of men in the employment of the company.

Truth says:—The divorce of the Grand Duke of Hesse has been rushed through the Court of Darmstadt by a sort of *coup d'état*. One day it was not even decided which judge was to hear the case; the next, all difficulties were overcome, and the marriage was annulled after a technical discussion of half-an-hour. The fact was that the Grand Duke vowed that he would not return to Darmstadt from Silesia until the matter was finally disposed of, and the proceedings were also hastened because some contumacious members of the Landstag were preparing to interrogate the Minister on the subject, which would have led to a most undesirable discussion. The Countess von Romrod is staying at Dresden. In addition to the pecuniary advantages which she has gained by her marriage with the Grand Duke of Hesse, she has become the possessor of some splendid and very valuable jewels, which were presented to her by H. R. H."

ON the evening of the discussion of the Franchise Bill the House of Lords presented a curious spectacle. Many peers who had never been there before were wandering about, asking the way to their seats. When the debate began the Conservative benches were packed like sardines in a box with pleasant-looking country gentlemen, whose comely features betrayed no strain of thought. It was the general impression of lookers-on that Lord Cairns was speaking from a brief, rather than in accordance with his own convictions. Many of the speeches were dry and prosy, and only a few indicative of mental excellence.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *St. James's Gazette* the following hints as to "how to avoid the cholera," gathered from the advice given by the best medical authorities. Live well—that is to say, on cutlets, turtle soup, poultry, game, or whatever you fancy, provided it is not unripe fruit. Drink the best claret, champagne, dry sherry, and old cognac that can be procured—in fact, "keep yourself up." Avoid worry of every description. Do not worry yourself or let others worry you. Point out to your wife and children the absolute necessity of protecting the "bread-winner" from annoyance—unless the family is prepared to lose its head. Indulge yourself in amusements so long as they do not fatigue you. Allow yourself "horse exercise," but be careful not to overdo it. Walk in moderation, and always take a hansom when you feel anything approaching weariness. Early hours are desirable so far as going to bed is concerned; but early rising is not to be recommended, inasmuch as it induces fatigue. Avoid, as far as possible, political and other discussions. Leave public questions alone, and take no part in conversations of a controversial character. Read only light literature. Smoke according to inclination so long as the epidemic lasts, but only cigarettes or cigars of the best quality. By regulating your habits according to these simple directions, you will find a great improvement in your health, and be, at all events, in a better condition to resist cholera if it attacks you.

VERDI is one of the most retiring of the artistic lions of the day. He shrinks from those occasions of making a public appearance which his brother celebrities so generally court. He recently visited the Turin Exhibition—in strict incognito, as he flattered himself—and made his way at once to the gallery in which the musical instruments are exhibited. An amateur who happened to be trying a new organ recognised the visitor, however, and immediately began an improvisation on a theme from "Aida." Verdi rose in a rage from the seat which he had taken at the farthest end of the gallery and put on his hat, intending to beat a hasty retreat. But it was too late: the news of his presence had spread; every piano and harmonium in the section struck up an air of Verdi's, no two playing the same one; and even the piano-organs themselves joined in the discordant chorus. To get to the door he had to run the gauntlet of his own melodies; but the comic element in the situation proving too much for his gravity, he threw himself into a chair to have a hearty laugh. He was interrupted in the midst of it by an attendant, who thrust into his hand a card, from a glance at which the astonished composer learned that his "correct weight" was just 10st. 2lb. He had taken his seat on the chair of a weighing-machine. Thinking he had had surprises enough for one day, Verdi hastily left the building, and he has not been seen there since.

AT the present rather grave juncture, a few facts respecting the sanitary arrangements of the French capital may prove of interest, as shown in an able work, recently issued, by M. Wazon. The total available daily supply of water is about 100 million gallons, which, for a population of between 2½ and 2¾ millions, he considers to be quite inadequate. Between 1876 and 1881 the number of inhabitants rose from 1,988,000 to 2,240,000; at which rate of increase it will be probably 2½ millions in 1886. The supply of water would then be about 40 gallons per head per diem. This is a higher proportion than Londoners obtain, but is far inferior to the supply of Marseilles, which enjoys 180 gallons a head per day. Although the cesspool system still exists in the city, the Commissioners proposed in 1881 a temporary improvement in the use of metallic cesspools, containing from 60ft. to 200ft. cube, to be emptied by the pressure of the air; but the cost of emptying these weekly would be enormous, irrespective of the expense of providing and fixing a cesspool receptacle. The amount of household and street refuse per day in Paris is 2,000 cubic metres, or 54,000 cubic feet, which is removed by 600 carts. The rate for this expenditure varies from 1d. to 7d. per lineal yard of building frontage, and in 1880 produced £104,000, the whole cost of cleansing being £212,000. All houses in Paris are obliged to deliver the rain water and household waste into the sewers, the municipality providing that every street less than 60 feet wide must have one sewer, and that streets over that width must have one sewer on each side of the way.

"RANSACKING old records," writes a French correspondent, "does not always go unrewarded. *Apropos* of the cholera scare, now so potent in the south of France, I find that the Parliament of Toulouse on Nov. 14, 1502, recommended all suitors in view of the plague to deposit their documents on the *coffre* or record-chest and to room the court, as our old phrase ran, without delay (*de se retirer au plus vite*). In 1521 the same Parliament ran away to Lavour for a similar reason. On Sept. 2, 1519, the Parliament of Paris because of the plague forbade 'the Masters of the Passion' any longer to play the said mystery, under penalty of 1,000 livres; and in September, 1522, having examined on oath four doctors and four curés of parishes, they recommended the King to adjourn them, assemblies being dangerous when no single street was free from sickness. On Nov. 12, 1523, the Courts of Bordeaux transported themselves to Libourne for the same cause, but in May, 1524, were contented with keeping the ragamuffins out of their precincts, admitting only 'advocates, attorneys, clergymen, gentlemen, and persons of quality.' Rules appear to have got more severe as time went on; for in 1564 the same Court ordered the proper officers to see that the plague-struck did not leave the town, except to go to their country houses, such as had them. In Toulouse, again, in 1588, disinfection of houses and furniture was prescribed; and, if necessary, the furniture was to be burned and the roofs taken off the houses to give air—perhaps the most radical sanitary measure yet practised. But strangest step of all was taken by the inhabitants of Nevers, who, in January, 1564, when the plague had been raging for two years and a half, vowed to St. Sebastian a wax taper as long as the town; that is to say, 1,720 toises—a trifle of 611 yards. But as the thickness is not mentioned, it is possible that the wax-chandler who got the contract may have cheated the saint on that dimension."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 5.—With the exception of the stations of Bacca, Cuttack, and Neemuch, the barometer has fallen throughout the whole of India and the eastern peninsula, the decrease ranging from over one tenth in the Eastern Punjab to less than one hundredth in the Carnatic. Readings are highest in Travancore, relatively low at Peshawur and at Allahabad. The wind is south-easterly and easterly over Burma, Bengal, and as far as Sutna; westerly and north-westerly in other parts of Northern and Central India; and westerly to south-westerly over the peninsula. The weather is cloudy except over the plains of the Punjab, where the sky is clear. The rainfall distribution is complicated. No rain over north-western India except at Simla and Mussoorie; but over Assam, Bengal, Behar, with Allahabad, Benares, and Sutna, over the Central Provinces and Central India, there has been rain. Along the west coast, and also at Mercara, there has also been rain; but along Ganjam and the Carnatic coasts, and at inland stations, rainfall has been absent or very light. Rain to-day:—Saugor, Morar, Goona, Mercara, and Moulmein, over 2 inches; Simla, Hoshangabad, Sutna, Karwar, Cochin, and Mangalore, over 1 inch. Previously, Diamond Island had 8 inches; Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, and Calicut, over 2 inches; Jhansi, Morar, Bahraich, and Prome, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd.	39 43	45 30	43 00		42 80	
Aug. 4, Monday ...	0 03	.....	.....		.....	
„ 5, Tuesday ..	.....	0 00	0 00	0 10		
Total	39 51	45 29	43 00	42 90		
Corresponding date last year	54 17	57 19	54 50	60 78		

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Mameluk in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana cs. Volunteers, 11 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Arabia (s), from Bussorah; Japanese (s), London; and Prince an Port, Chittagong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kingdom (s), for Portsaid; Nizam (s), Trieste; and Scindia (s), Kurrachee.

THE COCOANUT FAIR.—The annual Cocoanut fair will be held this day on the esplanade.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the 10th Regiment N. L. I. will not play at the Bunder this evening.

THE MAIL-STEAMER.—The s. s. Nizam, which sailed yesterday, carried, as additional passengers, Mr. H. Watson, for London, and Mr. Muncherjee Maneckjee, for Brindisi.

THEFT AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. G. B. Blyfour, of St. Xavier's College, reports the theft of a small metal alarm clock, valued at Rs. 10, from the college on Monday last.

EVADING THE GUNPOWDER LICENCE.—Nursoo Dhurmajee was yesterday, upon his own admission, convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of importing fourteen pounds of blasting powder and three fuses from Bandora to Bombay without a permit. He was fined Rs. 7.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parell, on the body of Khundoo Goonajee, aged 25 years. The body was found yesterday morning floating in a tank in the compound of Dinshaw Petit's Mill at Parell. It appears that the deceased left his house, which is near the Gas-works at Parell, on Monday morning, saying he was going for a bath, but as he did not return, his relatives gave information to the police. Deceased was unable to swim. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STEALING A BEGGAR'S PROFITS.—Hyder Abdul Cader was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with the theft of Rs. 25. Jusuf Noor Mahomed, the complainant, an old man, said he had collected the Rs. 25 by begging. He had placed the money in his box some days ago, and having occasion to require a few annas on Monday, he opened it; but the money was gone. He reported the loss to the police, and informed them that he suspected a young neighbour of his, the accused. Inspector Mahon took the accused into custody. He confessed taking the money, and pointed out the place where he had secreted it, in the roof of his house. His worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.—Oonka Gondola, a lad o 12 years, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with burglary. The complainant, an astrologer, stated that he had a room on the premises of the Ramwadi temple. On Monday night he locked his room at 8-30 p.m. and went away, returning at about 9-30 p.m. He was surprised to find the door open, and on going inside he saw the accused on the floor. Having a look round to see if anybody had entered, he went up into a loft. There he found the accused trying to hide himself. He gave him in charge of a sepoy. Complainant admitted giving accused a four-anna bit the day previous. The boy had that day seen more money in the box, and had entered with intent to steal some. He admitted doing so. His worship ordered him to receive seven stripes.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.—Ibramjee Adamjee was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with theft. The complainant, who is a barber, said he went to sleep in his shop, which is on the ground floor of a house, at about 10 p.m. on Monday. He was awoke in the habit of keeping his shop open all night. Next morning he woke and found that his purse, which he had placed in his waistcoat pocket, had been stolen. He asked a hair, who was living with him, if he knew anything about it. The hair had replied that he said he did not, but that he had seen the accused enter the room about midnight, when he was bathing. The accused when asked about it admitted taking the purse. He said he threw it into the ground. This could not have happened, the complainant explained, as his pockets were peculiarly made. The accused had some time ago been sent to the Reformatory, but was taken out before his father promised to take care of him. He, however, again misbehaved himself, and had to undergo one month's hard labour in jail. His worship convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A POLICEMAN ROBBED.—It is very seldom we hear that the thieves are so bold as to make free with the property of a policeman, whose awful presence should be hedged around with a divinity sufficient to scare away all evil-doers, as well as all practical jokers. But we learn from Nuggur that Narrain Pandurang, a chief inspector employed in the Collectorate, had his house broken into and cash and money to the value of Rs. 1,200 taken away. It is to be hoped that the inspector, who is the complainant in the case, and who is exceedingly busy seeking for the culprit, will have his wits sharpened in the transaction, and not allow so heinous a crime to remain unpunished.—*Poona Observer*.

THEFT FROM THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

THE Victoria and Albert Museum has been the scene of a robbery. A number of false ornaments, valued at Rs. 129-14-6, are missing from the Museum, and it is believed that they were stolen from the building some time between last Saturday night and the following Monday morning. On Monday it was discovered that the lock on the outer door was wrenched off and placed back upon the staple in the same manner as the lock of the strong-room was found after the recent theft at the Mint. On the premises being examined, the ornaments were missed. The thief, who is supposed to have made his exit through a back window, was evidently unacquainted with the contents of the building; for if he had gone into a small side room he could have helped himself to silver ornaments and articles to the value of about Rs. 5,000. The gates of the Victoria Gardens, in which the Museum is situated, are closed at night, and as the police are not permitted access to the building, and it is not protected by ramoosees, there is reason for surprise that the Museum has not oftener excited the cupidity of the evilly-disposed. The last time the Museum was broken into was seven or eight years ago, on which occasion the thief—a Kabulee—effected an entrance by breaking through the same back window which gave exit to the intruder on the present occasion. The Kabulee stole silver articles, valued at about Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. He was subsequently arrested and convicted.

GYMKHANA *V.* VOLUNTEERS.

Wednesday, 6th August.

Play to begin at 11 a. m.

GYMKHANA.	B. V. RIFLES.
Mr. Brenmuss.	Major Wyer.
Capt. Challenor.	Lieut. Stewart
Mr. Mactier.	Sergeant Parrott.
„ Newnham.	Vol. Blackwell.
„ Penny.	„ Beach.
„ Pierce.	„ Butler.
Capt. Pogson.	„ Cruickshank.
Mr. Radcliffe.	„ Dunk.
Major Rowlandson.	„ Forde.
Mr. Russell.	„ Harrington.
„ Wilkins.	„ Pitcher.
„ Wilson.	„ Young.

E. CHALLENOR, Capt. R. A.,
Hony. Secy.

Colaba, Aug. 5.

ASSAILING A FUNERAL PARTY.

YESTERDAY soon after four o'clock in the after noon a short but lively riot took place in Abdul Rahman-street. It originated in a funeral procession, which seemed to be quietly and inoffensively proceeding towards the Towers of Silence. Suddenly some Parsees jostled the mourners, and in a moment the whole scene was changed. Fifty umbrellas flashed in the sun-light, and came down with force on various Parsee hats, some of which rolled in the dust. There was a good deal of noise and confusion, but nobody was very much hurt, as the umbrella is not after all a very deadly weapon. Before any one was seriously injured a native policeman pluckily collared one of the ringleaders, and held on to him in spite of friendly efforts to secure his release. At this juncture some elderly Parsees exerted themselves in the interests of peace, and managed to persuade the excited combatants to desist from further hostilities; so that the funeral was able to proceed on its way unmolested after an unseemly delay of about five minutes. It seems that the dispute was a priestly one. Two parties of priests claimed the right of conducting the funeral, and the party that had been entrusted with that office was attacked in revenge by their disappointed rivals.

A PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart, the suit of Adurjee Eduljee Golakhari and another *vs.* Maneckjee Eduljee and another was resumed. The first plaintiff, a compositor in the *Times of India* office, claimed Rs. 1,500 damages, sustained by reason of a breach of contract on the part of the defendants, and of their refusal to deliver up certain ornaments and clothes which they had presented to plaintiff's daughter on her betrothal with their son, but which they subsequently took back into their possession, annulling the betrothal contract. Mr. Mankar and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwundas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Perozshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, for the defendants.

The examination of the first plaintiff was continued. In re-examination by Mr. Mankar, he said.—I stated yesterday that a boy in a Dubash's family had, on a certain occasion, declined to marry a girl to whom he was betrothed, and had absconded. A suit was filed in the High Court in connection with that matter; but the girl was afterwards given in marriage to another boy, a large dowry being given with her. The first defendant is my sister's son, but I would not on that account have spent on him all the money I had during his visits to Bombay. I spent the money only on account of his son being betrothed to my daughter.

Dhunbajee, the plaintiffs' daughter, examined by Mr. Mankar.—I am between 15 and 16 years of age. I remember my thread ceremony being performed some five years ago in Bombay. At the same time the *deiva tapka* ceremony was performed. The thread ceremony of Dinshah, my husband, was also performed on the same occasion.

Mr. Mankar.—Will you tell the Court what was the occasion of the *deiva tapka* ceremony?—After the performance of the thread [illegible]other-in-law made me stand on a [illegible]d after putting on my forehead [illegible] she presented to me new silk [illegible] *sarree* I now wear, and [illegible]daughter-in-law. By the side of [illegible]placed flowers, a packet of sweet[illegible]oom. [illegible]ents did your mother-in-law present you with?—Gold wristlets, a gold necklace, and a pair of gold ear-rings.

While you were being dressed with the new clothes, where was the first defendant?—He was in the same room along with my mother, my father, and my mother-in-law. On the same occasion my mother made Dinshaw, my husband, stand on a low wooden stool, and having made a mark on his forehead with some red paint, presented him with a suit of new clothes, a gold finger-ring, and a garland of flowers. The first defendant was presented by my mother with a turban and some money.

Who gave you the *sarree* which you now wear?—This is the *sarree* presented to me by my mother-in-law on the occasion of the *deiva tapka* ceremony. I remember having gone to Dapoolee on one occasion, but it is not true I was ill then. I was taken there by one Framjee and his sister Ruttonbai. Before I entered the house at Dapoolee, my mother-in-law performed on me the ceremony which native mothers-in-law perform on the daughter-in-law's first entry into the house. The ceremony consisted in waiving over my head sugar-cakes, rice, almonds, and eggs, which were then thrown away. After I entered the house, my mother-in-law gave me sweetmeats to eat. I remained at Dapoolee eight or ten months, and then returned to Bombay. After that I paid two more visits to Dapoolee. On the last occasion I was there, my mother-in-law ordered her ghorawalla's wife to take off my person the ornaments she had presented to me at the *deiva tapka* ceremony. I was also ill-treated.

Will you say what sort of ill-treatment you suffered?—I was given insufficient food to eat. My parents-in-law took three meals a day, and gave me only one; and that consisted of food which was two or three days stale. For fifteen or twenty days I was given no water to bathe with; and I was made to sleep at the back of the kitchen in a room used for poultry. No light was kept in the room. Mithibai, mother of my father-in-law, knowing that I was ill-treated, brought me back to Bombay. My mother-in-law had told her that she did not like me. The defendants would not have been sorry if I died.

The witness's cross-examination could not be proceeded with. Mr. Mankar said Mr. Perozshah was addressing the judge in another court, while Mr. Budroodin was engaged in chambers. Mr. Mankar said he was requested, under the circumstances, to ask his lordship to allow Dhunbai's cross-examination to be reserved.

His lordship acceded to the request.

Ruttonbai, woman, said.—In 1877 I remember going to Dapoolee with my brother Framjee. At the request of her parents-in-law, we took Dhunbai, the plaintiffs' daughter, with us to Dapoolee, where we lived in the same house with defendants. Dhunbai's parents entrusted her to us with her ornaments and clothes, which were presented to her by her parents-in-law. On Dhunbai reaching her mother-in-law's house at Dapoolee, the mother-in-law performed the *ashoo-nuddo* ceremony, which consisted in the waiving of certain things round Dhunbai's head, which were then thrown away. Dhunbai was taken good care of and treated well, by her parents-in-law. Afterwards the defendants left the house and went to live in a bungalow. Dhunbhai and her mother-in-law and others came to Bombay afterwards, to be present at the thread ceremony which was to be performed at the house of the mother-in-law's father in Bombay. The ceremony took place after an absence of eight days. Dhunbai was subsequently ill-treated, and her ornaments were taken away by the hands of the ghorawalla's wife. When Dhunbai occasionally came to my house, I gave her water to bathe with, and food to eat. I pitied her condition, and rendered assistance as far as I could.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozshah.—What took you to Dapoolee?—I went to my father's house. I did not go there for a change of air. I was born at Dapoolee.

Do not people go there for a change of air?—Yes, people do go.

It is a nice, healthy place?—If you want a description of the town, I will give it to you. (Laughter.)

Very well; I am much obliged. Was not Dhunbai ill when you took her to Dapoolee?—No.

Had she not boils on her person?—No; she was like a diamond, free from all disease. (Laughter.) She was then only a girl nine years old.

Witness, an old woman, then left the court, muttering and grumbling, and had to be silenced by the crier.

Rustomjee Dosabhoy, examined by Mr. Davar, said he was an officiating priest in the plaintiff's family. He was present at the performance of the thread ceremony of Dinshah and Dhunbai in 1877 in Bombay.

Mr. Davar.—Is a betrothal binding amongst the Parsees?—It is.

What is the formal ceremony of betrothal called?—The *deiva tapka* ceremony.

Is it usual amongst Parsees for children to be betrothed?—It is.

How old were the youngest children you have known to be betrothed?—Six months or a year old. I have known marriages to take place at those ages.

Do you know instances of children married whilst sitting in the laps of their parents?—Yes, I know of many such instances.

And are those betrothals and marriages valid or not?

Mr. Perozshah objected to the question. It was a question of law, and not a question of fact.

The judge.—You might ask him if such betrothals and marriages are considered binding or not.

The question was put in this form suggested.

Witness.—Yes, we have always considered such betrothals and marriages to be binding amongst Parsees.

Mr. Davar.—What are the consequences of a breach of a betrothal?

Mr. Budroodin remarked that it must be left to the court to determine the consequences.

Mr. Davar.—What becomes of the presents in case of a breach of a betrothal?—The presents given to a girl are kept by her parents.

Supposing a betrothed girl dies before her marriage: is the name of the betrothed husband mentioned in the recital of the funeral ceremonies?—Yes.

Just as if they had been married?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozshah.—Do you know that there is nothing in the Parsee religion or the Parsee scriptures about infant betrothals?—I know there is; and the custom has prevailed amongst us for many years.

Do you know there is mention made of betrothals in the Parsee scriptures?—I don't know about anything written in books. I know it is a custom.

Can you read the Parsee scriptures?—Yes.

I ask you, can you read and understand the Parsee scriptures?—Yes, what pertains to my office as a priest.

Do you understand the Zend language?—Yes, I read and understand it.

Is there anything in the Zend scriptures about betrothals?—Yes, I have seen mention of them made in one place.

Do you know that a marriage is not complete without the *asirvad* ceremony?—Yes.

And that the consent of the bride and bridegroom is asked during the performance of the *asirvad* ceremony?—The consent is not asked in the prayer itself.

The prayer or recitation called *asirvad* is in the Sanscrit language?—Yes, in the Sanscrit as well as in the Gujeratee language.

Are not the words *assendai kardei, passendai kardei* used in the prayer?—Yes.

They mean that each agrees to accept the other?—Yes.

A question in those words is put to the boy and girl, and their answer is obtained?—Yes.

And if either the boy or girl said "no" in answer to the question, would you proceed with the ceremony?—Such a case has not occurred within my knowledge, and I do not know.

But if it occurred, would you proceed with the ceremony, or stop it?—It is a question for the high-priests to answer.

The expression occurs in the commencement as well as in the middle of the ceremony?—It occurs two or three times, but not in the commencement of the ceremony.

You told us that you know Zend and all that. Is there a question in the *asirvad* ceremony—"We two accept this contract for life with honourable mind?"—Yes.

Is not an answer required to that question from both the marrying parties?—Yes, an answer is required to that question; but it is after the *asirvad* ceremony. A Parsee priest explains the question to the marrying parties in Gujeratee.

Is not the original question in Zend?—Yes, but it is repeated to the marrying parties in Gujeratee.

Don't the priests recite the *asirvad* prayer in Zend before they repeat it in Gujeratee?—I am not a Zend scholar, but I have heard the ceremony in Gujeratee.

Have you ever performed the *asirvad* ceremony yourself?—No.

Have you learnt Zend?—Yes; we learn Zend before we learn the prayers in Gujeratee.

Will you mention the names of some parties who were married while sitting in the laps of their parents?—I don't know the names; but I know instances occurred years ago.

Were you yourself present at such an infant marriage?—No, but I have heard of such marriages.

You were never present at one yourself?—No.

Would a present of mere money constitute a binding betrothal?—It is a simple betrothal. It is complete and formal when the *deiva tapka* ceremony is performed.

Then a simple betrothal can be broken off?—Yes, but not after the *deiva tapka* ceremony.

Is the *deiva tapka* ceremony as binding a betrothal as a marriage?—Yes.

Are not betrothals sometimes broken off after the *deiva tapka* ceremony?—Yes, but after arrangements made between, and with the consent of, both parties. It is a great sin to break off a betrothal.

Have you ever heard of a betrothal after the *deiva tapka* ceremony being broken off by one party without the consent of the other party?—Yes, I have heard of one, of the daughter of Cowasjee Dubash.

When a thread ceremony is performed, do not the relatives of the child make presents of clothes and money?—Yes; but the clothes and moneys are kept aside at the time.

Are not ornaments presented on such an occasion?—Yes, finger-rings are presented in the case of very rich persons. Ear-rings are presented by the parents of the child.

Do you follow any other profession than that of a priest?—I distribute cards of invitation to weddings, that is all.

Don't you gamble?—No.

Have you not more than once appeared in the Police Court?—No. My brother, who is seated there, once took out a summons against me, but the case was settled. I was never fined in the Police Court.

Re-examined by Mr. Davar.—Will you kindly tell me how many times out of a thousand Kusti Zend?—About five or six. *Assendai* and *Passendai* are the only questions put to the marrying couple.

Are those questions put to children even of six years?—Yes.

If the child is not old enough to repeat the words, what happens?—The priest makes the parents repeat the words.

Is the ceremony *asirvad* always translated?—In some instances it is translated; not always.

Among the Parsees, is a marriage day considered an auspicious day for a betrothal?—Yes.

Is not the distribution of wedding invitation cards one of the privileges of a Parsee priest?—Yes, it is.

Dhunbai, the plaintiff's daughter, was here called and cross-examined by Mr. Perozshah.

Do you remember the day you went to Framjee's house?—Yes.

Was it your first visit to the place?—Yes, it was my first visit.

It is a health resort, and people go there for a change of air?—Yes, it might be so. I went there because my mother-in-law sent for me. I was in the enjoyment of good health at the time.

How many times did you go to Dapoolee altogether?—Twice.

How long before you were sent away from Dapoolee were the ornaments taken away from you?—Five or six months before. Until then they always remained on my person, night and day. I was ill-treated four or five months. My parents-in-law did not take me out for an evening drive, as they did their children. They kept me in the cook-room during the time, and I went to Ruttonbai's then. They sometimes used to tell me not to go to Ruttonbai's. Ruttonbai, finding me alone in the house, used to call me and to take me to her house. I used to sleep in the poultry-room four or five months.

The witness was at this stage seen crying in the witness-box. Her examination concluded here, and the court adjourned until Thursday.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

HORMUSJEE LIMJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA *vs.* GUSTAVE OPITZ AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 4,000, with interest at 9 per cent. and costs, under the circumstances given below.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person.

It appears that, in the month of May last, the defendants represented to the plaintiff that they were about to be appointed secretaries and agents of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company, Limited, for a term of twenty-five years, and requested him to advance a sum of Rs. 4,000, on the security of hundred shares of the company, of which Rs. 50 had been paid up. The terms on which the money was asked for were these:—That the defendants should at once apply to the directors for the secretaryship of the company for a term of twenty-five years, and that, if they did not do so without calling a meeting of shareholders, such meeting should be convened at once and the necessary resolution passed. That as soon as the secretaryship was obtained, the plaintiff should pay within three days a further sum of Rs. 4,000, on a security of another hundred shares of the company. In consideration of these loans, the defendants agreed to pay the plaintiff one-third of all their earnings as secretaries, and to engage him on a monthly salary of Rs. 125. The defendants also guaranteed that the plaintiff's income from these sources should be not less than Rs. 200 per month. It was further agreed that the defendants should give the plaintiff one-third of all the profits which might be realized by the sale of the 200 shares; that the first sum of Rs. 4,000 should bear no interest, but that the second amount should carry interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The plaintiff, on the faith of these representations, advanced a loan of Rs. 4,000 on the 26th May last, and the defendants deposited with him as security for the repayment of the amount the certificates of one hundred shares in the above company. The plaintiff stated that since the receipt of the first instalment of Rs. 4,000 defendants neglected and refused to carry out the terms

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated ware, a Cottage Piano, Pictures, Lamps, Table Ornaments, &c., &c., at Hornby Row.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the abovementioned premises—

Black and teak-wood furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, pictures, lamps, piano, &c., belonging to Dr. P. F. GOMES, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of broken Slates, Roofing Duchess and Packing Cases, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Storeyard, Parel.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway, to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

1,350 broken slates, roofing, duchess and packing cases &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, plated ware and crockery ware, single and double and three-light hanging argand lamps, 5-light hanging kerosine lamp, large pier glasses in gilt frames, eight-day clock, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

At the same time and place on account of [illegible], A. Cruse, Esq., a few articles of furniture.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed [illegible]ings, waste papers, &c., at the G. I. P. [illegible]pot, Worse Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, waste papers, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES of Shares in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of Treshowan Heera and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—

10 Shares in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of Shares in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of Bapoobhoy Muccoodass and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—

10 Shares in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BEST WROUGHT-IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of best wrought-iron fire and burglar-proof safes, with powder-proof unpickable lock, by George Lucas and Co. Sizes 18, 20, 24, 30 inches.

SALE OF IRISH WHISKY.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

Ex S. S. Ethiopia.

W. T. and Co.—78 boxes fine old Irish whisky in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of choice and rare Plants in tubs and pots at Falkland House, Falkland-road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Falkland House, nearly opposite Mr. Bapty's Floor Mill—

A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, dracænas, aralias, roses, ferns, cypress, &c., &c., the property of the late JAMES BAPTY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 309, Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Girgaum Police Court, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome light new victoria, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton by Kesterton, a strong built glass fronted double seated brougham, a light ponycart, a strong built office shigram, handsome pier glass in gilt frames, 6 to 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, hanging and table kerosine-oil lamps, small shade, handsome flower-vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest TENTALER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine, Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG,
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JUST TO HAND PER S.S. "TITANIA," A CHOICE PARCEL OF

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, "Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. SCOUNE's special agent at

MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS, "Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS, "Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS, "Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS, "Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
Specially recommended for Monsoon Smoking, MILD and FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. & 25c. E. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	,, 8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	,, 0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 8
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Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

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BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below :—

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
43 0	Hock, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0	36 0
43 0	Moselle, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32 8	Moselle, Muscatel	34 0	36 0

	STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	Johannisberger	51 0	53 0
40 8	Marcobrunner	42 8	..
33 12	Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	Rudesheimer	31 0	33 0
24 4	Hochheimer	25 8	27 8
19 4	Laubenheimer	20 0	22 0
30 0	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	31 8	..
30 8	Moselle Braunberger	32 0	34 0

	SHERRY.		
38 12	Amontillado, A 1,	gold capsule	40 8
36 12	Amontillado	black ,,	38 8
34 8	Solera	purple ,,	36 0
28 12	Solera	black ,,	30 0
28 4	Amoroso	black ,,	29 8
27 4	Montilla	black ,,	28 8
26 0	Solera	copper ,,	27 0
25 4	Vino Puro	blue ,,	26 8
24 0	Oloroso	green ,,	25 0
22 0	Manzanillah	red ,,	23 0
21 0	Pale	yellow ,,	22 0
20 0	Vino de Pasto	pink ,,	21 0
16 12	A good Dinner Wine	white ,,	17 8

When ordering Solera, please quote colour of capsule.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	MARSALA.	Credit Per case. 2 doz. qts.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
16 12	Marsala	17 8

	MADEIRA.	
37 12	Madeira, E.I., black capsule	39 8
32 8	Madeira ,, red ,,	34 0
24 0	Madeira ,, blue ,,	25 0

	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
19 4	Carlowitz, red	20 0

	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old.	38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	34 0
30 0	Whisky, Johnstone's Highland Whisky	31 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted	22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	18 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25 0
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 8

	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20 0
27 8	Blue Capsule	28 0
29 8	White Capsule	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, 20 years old	47 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom	23 0
22 4	Dry Gin	23 0
18 8	Geneva, in flasks	18 8
18 0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18 8

BOMBAY HOUSE :—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.
The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases. The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

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Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

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Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

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Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.
Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES'—

Parisien Satin Shoes, plain or beaded Toes. From Rs. 5-4 per pair.
Kid or Calf Walking-Shoes. From Rs. 9-15 per pair.
Kid or Calf Walking-Boots, Buttoned. From Rs. 12-8 per pair.
Kid Glacè or Morocco Shoes, French Heels. From Rs. 5-15 per pair.
Cloth Boots and Shoes. Elastic or Buttoned. From Rs. 4-4 per pair.
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Lawn-Tennis Shoes in Calf or Blue, Black and Brown Canvas. From Rs. 5-4 per pair.

GENTLEMEN'S—

Shoes from Rs. 2-15 per pair.
Boots Elastic or Lace in Kid Calf or Patent Leather from Rs. 5-8 per pair.
Dancing Pumps Rs. 8-15 per pair.
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WM. SILLITOE,
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THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
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THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

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Ebonized. Rs. 900.

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EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED,
Rs. 750.

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THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 550 and 650.

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Solid Wood. Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

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Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut. Rs. 300.

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Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

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STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE
Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

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SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST OF AMERICAN ORGANS.

	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, 3½ octaves	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's, 4 octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee swells	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the workmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced	300
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell	350
STYLE B. Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell	400
STYLE C. Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell	450
THE "ALBION," Elegant design in Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
The "STUDENT ORGAN," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ENGRAVED GOLD BRONZE ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

SMITH COMPANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The cases are made from the finest selected woods and are put together without depending upon glue. The ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

Organs with 5 octaves, without stops	325
Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops	360
Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops	400

THE STERLING ORGAN COMPANY'S CHAPEL ORGAN.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octaves Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells | 650

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

POLO, FOOTBALL JERSEYS.
THORPE AND CO.

BEG to announce the arrival of the above in all sizes :—

Black and Blue Jerseys, 2 inch Stripes	Rs.	5 8 each
,, ,, Amber ,, ,,		
,, ,, Crimson ,, ,,		
White and Navy Blue ,, ,,		
,, ,, Crimson ,, ,,		
Plain Navy Blue ,, ,,	Rs.	5 8 ,,
White Sweater Jerseys, best Berlin wool, very soft and pleasant to the skin	Rs.	5 8 ,,
Ribbed Navy Blue Knickerbocker Hose		3 12 per pair
Crimson Polo Caps		1 8 each
White Cashmere Mufflers		3 8 ,,
Honeycomb		2 12 ,,
Black and Amber Silk Squares		7 8 ,,
Black and Amber Ties		1 12 ,,
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, well shrunk		8 8 ,,
White Cricketting Suits, very best Twill Flannel, thoroughly shrunk		28 0 suit.

WHEN ORDERING JERSEYS, SIZE OF CHEST REQUIRED; KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, SIZE OF FOOT IN INCHES.

Kummerbands, Straw Hats, Elastic and Leather Belts; Cholera Belts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding-Belts, &c. &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD. C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 25 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.
In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts. daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 120.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles, Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

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